

CHARITY'S WINDLERS  
VICTIMIZE FRENCH

Of 147 "Philanthropic" Enterprises Investigated, Only 71 Prove Sound.

PROFITS FOR EX-CONVICTS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, April 26.—Complaints that many of the so-called philanthropic societies which have been created since the war began are in reality nothing but windmills have caused the public prosecutor to make an inquiry, with the result that out of 147 charitable undertakings formed since September 1911 have proved sound. Seventy-six have been found wanting in one respect or another and many of the latter have been discovered to be headed by men who had been previously called before the correctional court and assizes.  
The list of these undertakings were founded by "financiers" who left prison before mobilization began, one of them having a record of eleven convictions for fraudulent bankruptcies, forgeries, and while another has among its sponsors women of a nature and age one celebrated in the demi-monde. Two men were penniless at the beginning of the war and are now directors of such organizations and now have town mansions and country villas, with automobiles, their receipts never being under 1,000 francs (\$200) daily.  
It has been proved that one woman has collected 2,000 francs (\$400) daily. Several Austrians and Germans who succeeded in obtaining leave from concentration camps have founded charities of this description.  
Many companies have been legally incorporated to sell busts and medallions of heroes and generals, promising that the profits would go to charities for the soldiers. These profits, however, were never paid. Some of the collectors working for the fraudulent organizations have averaged 500 francs (\$100) daily and have received for themselves 30 per cent of the sums obtained. Other collectors admit that they have made 150 francs (\$30) a day.  
One woman who was arrested had made a practice of selling postcards at the cafes and on the terraces on the pretence that the receipts were to go to military charities. She admitted that she paid the organization from which she got the cards 10 centimes (2 cents) for each card and was allowed to keep the surplus. She said that she had more than 70 francs (\$14) in two hours.

PEACE DELEGATES  
STRANDED ON SHIP

Steamer Carrying U. S. Women to Hague Conference Anchors in the Downs.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, April 26.—It looks as if the Women's International Peace Conference at The Hague is to be deprived of half of the American delegation as well as the British, French and Russian sections. The thirty-nine American women headed by Jane Adams, who left New York on the Noordam, have been held up by the ship in the Downs since Saturday, and the Admiralty will not grant permission for the ship to proceed.  
It is a most pitiful situation that has formed itself into an indignation committee which is bombarding the American Embassy with unsuccessful telegrams. The wires also are kept hot with messages from the women, individually and collectively, calling upon Ambassador Page for aid. The messages are all taken ashore in an Admiralty launch and carefully forwarded. To all of these Mr. Page replied to-day, saying that he is powerless in the matter, as all shipping to Dutch ports has been stopped.  
The New York delegates aboard are Mrs. Frank H. Cotton, Miss Madeline Z. Day, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Constance Drexler, Mrs. Mary Christensen and Mrs. S. Politzer. The British delegates who have been refused a passport indefinitely by the Home Secretary spent the weekend at Tilbury hoping against hope that some means might be found to get them across. The order suspending all sea traffic with Holland is absolute, however. The conference opens Wednesday.  
According to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at The Hague five principal resolutions are to be discussed. They embody a declaration demanding arbitration on all international disputes, recommending that all governments exert pressure on any country resorting to arms, demanding that foreign politics be subjected to democratic control under equal suffrage of men and women, that no territory shall be transferred from one country to another without the consent of the men and women living therein, and demanding the enfranchisement of women, whose influence, it is to be asserted, will be one of the strongest forces for the prevention of war.  
There will also be general resolutions, the first one of which is the manufacture of arms and ammunition be made a State monopoly and that representatives of the people, including women, participate in the conference of the Powers after the war is ended.

STORK BRINGS ZOO LLAMA.

Arrival Kept Secret Two Days While Bottle Is Used.  
Head Keeper Snyder of the Central Park Zoo announced yesterday morning the arrival of the stork from the zoo animals this spring with the birth of a male llama. It arrived on Saturday, but its presence was kept a strict secret because it had to be fed from a bottle by Head Keeper Snyder and Assistant Keeper Horton; and they did not wish the crowds to know about it. Yesterday, however, it began to nurse from its mother and seemed strong enough to stand the strain of a public announcement.  
This is the first llama to be born at the zoo for six years. Previous births the stork having brought a camel, Cleopatra, which was later killed by its mother rolling on it, and a buffalo calf. A zebra calf is expected.

Floods in Martinique.

PORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE, April 26.—There have been damaging floods throughout the island, due to heavy rains during the last two days. Bridges have been carried away and railroad lines destroyed.

KLEIST SUIT THROWN OUT;  
PARENTS' DUTY OUTLINED

Continued from First Page.

those enforcing the duties and responsibilities of children, fathers and mothers.  
"Nevertheless the parental relation continues after marriage so far as the rights of children are concerned, and affection and solicitude are concerned."  
"No parent is bound at all of successful suit for damages to approve of the child's marriage, or to prevent his house and arms to an unwelcome relation at law, nor support or assist such relation if he does not want him, nor thereafter to close his own house to his own child, nor to admit to his house with that child the consort, male or female, chosen by that child."  
"It has been sometimes thought, and has been urged here that parents must approve, or at any rate refrain from disapproving, any non-law or daughter-in-law presented to them unless they consent and approve some reason satisfactory to the world (as represented in a jury box) for refusing such approval, recognition, recognition and perhaps assistance."  
"If the doctrine be not pressed quite so far, it has also been said that failure to approve and accept the candidate for the family honors without showing some reason or wrongdoing in him or her is at least evidence of malice or hatred or actionable tort as against the new-comer."  
"It is, however, my opinion that parents are not bound to submit their action as regards their own child to the choice of the court of a judge or of jury-men at the suit of the person whom that child married."  
"One who marries the child of another cannot complain that parental conduct toward that child—conducted to the child and not forcible or violent, or in itself otherwise unlawful—prevents or interferes with the enjoyment of the child by the new marriage."  
"The effect of the parents' conduct after marriage may be such as to render life more attractive to their own offspring without the chosen consort, than when living in the matrimonial relation with him or her."  
"The effect of that conduct may be that the son or daughter may regret marriage as a worldly or social mistake and prefer the comforts of the old home to the hazards of a new one."  
All May Act Unlawfully.  
"But no liability attaches to parents so acting unless it be affirmatively shown by the disappointed marriage partner that the parent defendants did what they did, not from affection for their own child, however misplaced or short-sighted such affection be, but from hatred or malice toward the plaintiff and with the intent of injuring said plaintiff. In all this the parents may act lawfully, but they may be liable if a situation had enough already, but they are not responsible to the disappointed or excluded family addition, for lack of wisdom, or affection or even of civility."  
"Again, what parents do or refrain from doing to or for their own children is strongly presumed to result from good motives, from affection for their own flesh, and not from malice or hatred toward any one else, and the burden of proving the malice or hatred which underlies parental action, or the inherent illegality of such action, lies strongly upon him who asserts it."  
"Applying these principles, not universally received, but believed to be equally sound in law and social ethics, to the facts in this case, I fall to see any act done by the defendant Edward Breitung for which any motive can be reasonably assigned or inferred other than affection for his daughter, nor indeed did he do anything whatever injurious to the plaintiff."  
"It was not even by procurement of the defendants or either of them that in the beginning Kleist and his wife remained apart. Such separation was by the order or arrangement of Juliet Kleist, acquired in by the plaintiff. When the marriage was discovered there is no denial that Edward Breitung would have forbidden his daughter to leave him or go with Kleist. He was not bound to encourage her so to do, or to render her continued stay under his own roof unpleasant."  
"There is but one piece of evidence which has suggested to me the propriety of causing the conduct of Edward Breitung before this jury. Ada Gafner says that Mr. Breitung said to Mrs. Kleist that if she went with her husband once he (Breitung) would have Kleist locked up for non-support."  
"The phrase is a legal absurdity; it declared an impossibility; but taking the words at par they do not speak as loudly as deeds, and after this heated speech Edward Breitung did get work for Kleist, and there was in substance a treaty made by all parties concerned that the undoubtedly and naturally unwelcome husband should go to work and show what stuff he had in him, if any, and do so, according to most of the evidence, for six months. In less than four months he had thrown up his work and given this suit."  
"Yet even after such abandonment of

OBREGON BUT 20 MILES  
FROM GEN. VILLA'S BASE

Battle Expected Within Three Days—May Catch Northern Chief Unprepared.

EL PASO, April 26.—Another battle between Gen. Villa and Obregon may take place within the next two or three days at Aguascalientes. Gen. Obregon, the Zapatista leader, is expected in Aguascalientes to-night with 600 men.  
Carranza agents claim that Obregon will attack Aguascalientes before the northern leader can perfect his plans for resistance, as he already is within twenty miles of Villa's position.  
Passengers arriving from Torreon bring the report that not less than fifty troop trains have passed through that city on their way to Aguascalientes.  
The Carranza Consulate heard that Obregon marched through Silao on Sunday. This city is considerably north of Torreon. Gen. Obregon, who defeated Rodolfo Fierro, has reinforced Obregon.  
Lieut. Ornelas of Villa's army was executed Saturday at Aguascalientes. Taylor says because of his former Plaz Lombardo. Foreign Minister of Villa's government, for insulting a woman and firing at a citizen who protested.  
J. D. Taylor, an American, until recently in command of a machine platoon in Villa's army, arrived in El Paso to-day. Taylor says because of his former friendship with Gen. Benavides Villa distrusted him and had him lodged in prison in San Luis Potosi. Taylor escaped.

VILLA LED CHARGE.

His Horse Shot as He Heads Battalion of Death.  
WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gen. Villa showed great valor at the battle of Celaya, where he was repulsed by heavy losses by Gen. Obregon, according to Enrique Lorente, his agent here, who received advice that Gen. Villa led a charge of the "Battalion of Death," which was almost annihilated. Villa's horse was shot under him in the engagement. The Battalion of Death carried black flags and the men wear the skull and crossbones on their breasts. Lorente's statement concerning the battle is as follows:  
"Gen. Villa bombarded Celaya for twenty-four hours, causing much damage to buildings where Obregon had placed his artillery. Three losses among Obregon's Indian troops were enormous. The Battalion of Death was almost annihilated in a charge directed by Gen. Villa personally. In this charge Gen. Villa's horse was shot under him.  
"Gen. Obregon and his staff performed a thrilling act of courage during the battle. Boarding a train they advanced to within fifty feet of the Carranzista trenches notwithstanding the heavy fire directed against them by artillery. The train was placed, and Gen. Obregon and his followers charged in the face of the concentrated fire and succeeded in reaching the building in which the Carranzista forces were then placed, which in exploding caused the building to collapse. Gen. Obregon and his staff then retired unscathed. The losses of Gen. Villa were very heavy, but so were those of Gen. Obregon."  
According to statements made at the Villa agency the Villistas have drawn an "iron ring" around Obregon's army, expecting to crush it. Villa's forces, it appears, are concentrating at Aguascalientes. The claim is made that Obregon, who the Villa agency says is at Leon and not at Torreon, is isolated from all sources of supply and reinforcements. The Zapatista forces, which advanced from Mexico City, are said to be at Obregon's rear.  
Emphatic denials are made by Mr. Lorente that the Carranzistas are in control of the State of Jalisco, Michoacan, Guanajuato and Queretaro.  
State Department advised yesterday that all is quiet at Vera Cruz. Skirmishing is reported at El Paso, near Tampico. Everything is tranquil at Progreso, Yucatan, and shipments of sisal are leaving that port with great regularity.

HELD FOR "ZIGZAGGING" CAR.

Driver of Veering Auto That Hits Another Arrested.  
An automobile driven by John J. Pierre, a theatrical manager of 70 East avenue, Freeport, L. I., caught up with an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle of 787 Park avenue in Fifth avenue at Fifty-ninth street last night and tore off the mudguard.  
Ryle caused Pierre's arrest for reckless driving. George E. Marcus, secretary and treasurer of Marcus & Co. Jewellers, at 644 Fifth avenue, riding in another car, corroborated Ryle's statement that Pierre's machine zigzagged up the avenue at thirty miles an hour.  
Magistrate Nolan gave Pierre an option of paying \$50 fine or going to the city prison for five days. He paid.

EXPLORERS' MULES  
SLAIN BY VAMPIRES

Members of Andean Party Tell Also of Finding the Elusive Guanico.

The wildest and most elusive game animals above the timber line of South America, according to a party of explorers who arrived last night from Manao by the Booth liner Denis, are the guanaco and the vicuna, ruminants of the llama type, which often defy the best hunters of jungle fame.  
In the party were L. Garnett Day, Alfred M. Collins, who is a crack shot and sportsman; Willard Walker and Robert Becker. They were more than 13,000 feet in the Peruvian Andes when they sighted the gymnastic ruminants. They had hoped to sneak up near enough to surprise the quarry, but it took them five days to find out how to do the trick.  
Mr. Collins said that when they found out the art of hunting the members of his party were unable to bag more than seven guanacos and six vicunas. The best specimens were brought here and sported in the Field Museum of Chicago. They will be unique in American museums of natural history. They will be set up in the Field Museum of Chicago.  
The representative of the Field Museum, George Cherie, stayed at Manao to look after the collection gathered during the expedition. He is a South American who he knows even the Latin names. He and Mr. Collins brought with them on the ship a number of monkeys and monkeylike creatures which they brought here and sported in the Field Museum of Chicago. They will be unique in American museums of natural history. They will be set up in the Field Museum of Chicago.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY  
HERE FOR 'CITY'S GOOD'

Senate Leader Brown Says He Hopes Antagonism to Plan Will Cease.

ALBANY, April 26.—Eliot R. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, said to-day that the membership of the committee of six Senators and six Assemblymen to investigate the New York city financial situation would not be announced for several days. He added that the committee would not go at its task in any spirit of antagonism, but with a desire to bring about a feeling of cooperation between the State and the largest city in the State, instead of permitting a continuance of the present "antagonism and hostility."  
"While the Mayor of New York apparently desires to keep public attention centered upon this committee in connection with the campaign against a direct tax, it is proper for me to say that the direct tax of 1915 is a closed incident," said Senator Brown. "This administration invites the closest scrutiny of its policy and is confident of the final judgment."  
Mr. Brown declared that the New York committee will conduct its labors with the purpose of ascertaining what legislation if any is necessary to safeguard the interests of the city, and protect its local government, its property and political rights against every assault.  
"I entertain the hope that when it is made clear that the interests of the city are the object of solicitude regard at Albany efforts to foster antagonism and hostility there toward the State government will cease and loyal and patriotic cooperation by the city in the solution of State problems will be the order of the day," he continued.  
"Any attempt to treat the investigation as part of a Republican programme to discriminate against the city must fail, since New York city political influences dominated all branches of the State government in 1911 and 1913. No

GOVERNOR SIGNS 75 BILLS.

Has 325 More Important Measures Yet to Consider.

ALBANY, April 26.—With the Legislature at his hands Gov. Whitman began the work of clearing up 400 bills left after adjournment. The Governor signed about seventy-five of the less important bills to-day and will continue to dispose of the small measures, leaving the important bills until the last. He will not take up the appropriation bills until he has his desk pretty well cleared.  
"The city of White Plains was incorporated with a Mayor and a Common Council form of government under one bill signed. Another approved made statewide the provisions of the law requiring the display of lights from the front and rear of vehicles from an hour after sunset until an hour before sunrise each day."  
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legislation against which New York protested has been enacted since 1913, and no attempt was made then to relieve New York of legislation previously enacted.  
"The interests of the Commonwealth require that all localities, and especially its greatest municipality, shall be satisfied that the State government is conducted in the common interest of all its citizens, with discrimination against none."  
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